





### Banks.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-  
ING CORPORATION.**  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF  
DOLLARS.  
COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
*Chairman*,—GEORGE JOHN HELLAND, Esq.  
*Deputy Chairman*—GEO. F. HEARD, Esq.  
W. H. FOSTER, JR., JULIUS MENKE, Esq.  
Esq. JAMES B. TAYLOR,  
SOLOMON D. SASSOON, Esq.  
Esq. A. JUOST, Esq.  
WILLIAM LEMANN, JAS. P. DUNCANSON  
Esq. Esq.  
*Managers.*  
Hongkong. — VICTOR KRASSÉ, Esq.

Shanghai,      DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and Canton  
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate  
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 12      " 4 per cent.      "      "  
" 12      " 5 per cent.      "      "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED

"Credits granted on approved Securities  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KAESER,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, Warley House  
No. 1, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

**Books.**

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL.—\$750,000.

IN 1,500 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS AT ABERDEEN AND WHAMPOA are in full working order, and the attention of Ship owners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repair of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public.

BERDEN DOCK

ABERDEEN DOCK.  
DOCK No. 1.

Build of GRANITE.	
Length,	330 feet
Breadth,	80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	18 1/2 "
do. Neap Tides,	16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Build of GRANITE.	
Length,	400 feet
Breadth,	90 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	24 "
do. Neap Tides,	21 1/2 "

This DOCK is now under course of construction.

struction.		
WHAMPOA DOCKS.		
DOCK A.		
Built of GRANITE.		
Length,		550 feet
Breadth,		80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	164	17 1/2
do. Neap Tides,	134	15 1/2
This can be used either as one or two		
Docks.		
DOCK B.		
Built of GRANITE.		
Length,		340 feet
Breadth,		60 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	18 "	
do. Neap Tides,	15 "	
The above are the largest Docks in China		
and they are fitted with every appliance for		
the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pump		
&c., to ensure safety and despatch in work		

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<b>DOCK C.</b>	
<b>Built of Wood.</b>	
Length,	260 feet
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	14 "
do. Neap Tides,	11 "
Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps	
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<b>DOCK D.</b>	
Length,	164 feet
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	12.6 "
do. Neap Tides,	9.6 "
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DOCK E.

Length,	120 feet
Depth of Water at Spring Tides,	11 "
do. Neap Tides,	8 "

D. and E. are Mud Docks available for

**WORKSHOPS.**  
The Workshops on the Premises, both Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineer's Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Serrating, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.—capable of executing work on the large scale, and Blacksmith's Shops are equally well equipped with plant, and the work entirely carried on under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Lowest lasting stands still on a bed along-where vessels can lie in 24 in water and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

**BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.**  
The company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to steam-ships for constructing which they have great facilities.

**FOUNDRY.**  
Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ship or general purposes, executed with the utmost despatch.

**STORES.**  
The Company's Store will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessities for Ship-work, such as Paints, Copper, Canvas, &c., &c.,

**STEAM TUG.**  
The Company's powerful Steam Tug *Kame* (100 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow Sailing Vessels from Hongkong to the Dock free of charge, and

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, d'Aguilar Street Hongkong.

**JOHN S. LAPRAIK,**  
Secretary.

*N. B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel seeking redress to complain of the wrong done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject:—when their complaints will receive their immediate attention from the Directors of the Company.*

*Hongkong, October 19, 1866.*

**POST-ORALS**  
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**Notice**  
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## References

Published Weekly.—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) **Ten** 12 per annum; (payable in advance).

**SUPREME COURT  
AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,**  
AND  
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND  
PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA  
AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged **Ten** per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and **Five** per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1867.

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**Hongkong Lightering and  
Storage Co.**

THE above Company is now prepared to  
LAND or SHIP Cargo in first class  
Lighters, and to take the entire discharge  
of Ships by Contract. Also to STORE  
Goods in first class Graffiti Godowns at  
moderate Rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,  
Managers.  
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

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**PORTRAITS**

M<sup>R</sup>. J. THOMSON is prepared to take  
PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other  
PHOTOGRAPHS—Rooms, Commercial  
Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, March 11, 1868.

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**SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY.**

**NOTICE.**

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in  
the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company  
are requested to send them to the  
Agents of the Company, to be replaced by  
Receipts representing the amount of the  
old shares and the stock dividend added,  
pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER,  
Secretary & Auditor.  
Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

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**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE Fee on the Transfer of Shares in the  
Corporation will henceforth be **One**  
Dollar for each Certificate issued, instead of  
Twenty-five Cents upon each individual Share  
as formerly.

VICTOR KRESSER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, March 11, 1868.

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**GEORGE GLASS,**  
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO)

KINGSDOWN & CO., PICCADILLY  
 LONDON, AND 28, PLACE  
 VENDÔME, PARIS)  
**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN  
 CHEMIST**  
 VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
 HONGKONG.  
**SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS**  
 SUPPLIED & REFITTED.  
 Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

**MR WILLIAM GASKELL,**  
 ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR  
 AND NOTARY PUBLIC.  
 REMOVED TO NO. 2, CLUB CHAMBERS  
 'T' (Aldgate Street,  
 Opposite MONTAGUE'S LANE & CO.  
 HONGKONG, August 28, 1866.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN, a situation  
 as Clerk or Book-keeper. A  
 nominal salary would be accepted, im-  
 mediate employment being a greater object.  
 Highest references can be given.  
 Address "R," China Mail Office.  
 Hongkong, December 27, 1867.

WANTED  
 BY a Gentleman just arrived, a Situation  
 as BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNT-  
 ANT. Good shorthand writer; thoroughly  
 understands Shipping and Insurance. Ad-  
 dress "H. B. E." Office of this paper.  
 Hongkong, January 18, 1868.

**BEKÄNNTMACHUNG.**  
 Da nach offiziellen Nachrichten in Japan der Krieg zwischen Seiner Majestät dem Mikado und dem Taikun ausgebrochen ist, und die Beobachtung strenger Neutralität dadurch nothwendig wurde, so macht der Unterzeichnete Gemüthsruhe für Seiner Majestät des Königs von Preussen in Japan die preussischen Unterthanen und Schutzgenossen darauf aufmerksam, dass eine Theilnahme an dem Kriege, selbst in der Eigenschaft als Nicht-Combatant, die Zuführung von Krieg- und Transportschiffen, die Zuführung und Beförderung von Militärpersonen, Depeschen und zur Kriegsführung gehörigen Gegenständen in preussischen Kauffahrteischiffen für irgend einen der beiden Theile nach den Grundsätzen des Völkerrechts eine Verletzung der Neutralität in sich schliesst und als feindselig gedeutet werden können.

nen können daher nach Kriegesgebrauch  
behaltend werden, während die Schiffe und  
sonstigen Transportmittel der Wagnisse  
und Confiscation unterliegen, welche auch  
für die Uebrigc, etwa vorhandene, Neutra-  
litätsgüter La- und ausgelegt werden  
können.

Jede Verletzung der Neutralität durch  
menschliche Unterthanen und Schiffe wird  
gesellen ausdrücklich der Gefahr aussetzen,  
für Ansprüche auf den Schatz der Königlich  
preussischen Regierung sowie auf die in den  
deutsch-japanischen Verträge garantierten  
Hoch- und Privilegien verurtheilt zu geben.  
Hiro, Koh, den 18ten Februar, 1898.  
Der Königlichc Geschäftsträger,  
(gez.) VON BRANDT.



## FOR SALE

## NOTICE

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.  
THE HULK *CELESTIAL*, as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.

For particulars, apply to  
JNO. S. LAPRAIK,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

DIETETIC BAIT, the new DIET, so highly recommended by the Faculty to those suffering from derangement of the Digestive Organs. Can be procured from  
GEO. GLASSE,  
The Victoria Dispensary  
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs SMITH KENNEY & Co.  
For further particulars, apply to  
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100 Barrels MESS BEER.  
Apply to  
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
CHAMPAGNE in quarts and pints.  
Due do Montebello.  
Eugene Clouet.  
De St. Marcou & Co.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

CASTOR OIL, in cases of twenty Gallons each, or in quantities to suit Purchasers.  
To be had at  
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

THE New Patent Silicated Carbon FILTER, small enough to be carried in the Pocket. No traveller in the East should be without one.  
To be had at  
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
20,000 CUBIC FEET MANILA TIMBER, to arrive per French Bark "MARIA MORTON."  
Apply to  
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, complete.  
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.  
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
25 IRON Water TANKS, of 400 gallons each. Apply to  
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
R. W. W. } Very Superior DRY  
S. S. S. } SHERREY in 2 doz.  
S. S. S. } cases.  
R. W. W. } Superior DRY SHERREY  
S. S. S. } in 2 doz. cases.  
Just received ex "THE TWEED."  
Apply to  
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
150 CASES Martine's Aromatic BITTERS, superior quality.  
100 cases SHERREY.  
100 cases PORT.  
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.  
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

GOOD INVESTMENT FOR THE OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.  
FOR SALE AT INVOICE COST.  
GERMAN Printing Establishment, quite new, containing one Cylinder Press, made in Hamburg, a small hand Press, a great quantity of Fancy and running Types, wrought iron sheets, &c.; complete in every respect. Delivery may be had at once. Invoice price \$2,000.  
For particulars, apply to  
C. A. SAINT, or to  
DE SOUZA & Co.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS, No. 2. CHEROKEES.  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

EX "CARMARTHENSIRE" AND "AVON."  
BASS BEER in Pints and Quarts.  
EDMUND R. HOLMES,  
Stag Hotel.  
Hongkong, February 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
MUNTZ'S Patent Yellow METAL SHEATHING, from 20 to 24 oz., Composition NAILS, Brown Sheathing FELT.  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
PRIME California CHEESE.  
Do. Gruyere Do.  
Do. California BUTTER.  
100 barrels Prime Hamburg MESS PORK.  
Prime Westphalia HAMS, &c.  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 30, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
GENUINE Havana CIGARS in boxes of 60 each.  
Henry Clay FLORENA.  
FLOR DE MATA Y GARCIA.  
REGALIA DE LA REINA.  
At very moderate prices.  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT, CONSTANTLY on hand for Sale by the Undersigned.  
ROZARIO & Co.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.  
" SHERREY " 3 " "  
" PORT " 2 " "  
" CLARET " 1 " "  
BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1867.

## FOR SALE

EX MAIL STEAMER.  
LION SAUSAGES in best condition.  
J. OHESS and H. M. S.  
Assorted French CONFECTIONARY.  
Malaga RAISINS in bottles and tins.  
ALMONDS in shells.  
Peeled ALMONDS in tins.  
Eleme FIGS in tins.  
PRUNES in bottle.  
Smoked Pomocanin GOOSEBREASTS.  
at  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
A FEW cases of very superior SHERREY.  
H. Superior Amontillado SHERREY in 3 doz. cases.  
H. Superior Oloroso SHERREY in 3 doz. cases.  
H. Extra Superior SHERREY in 2 doz. cases.  
H. Quince (canned) Superior S. O. S. Oloroso SHERREY.  
Apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

HENDRIE, Piesse & Lurid's Fine Assortment of PERFUMES.  
Also,  
Dawson & Sons' BOOTS.  
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by  
JULIUS RUZIERE,  
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.  
Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.  
HARMONIUMS and other Musical INSTRUMENTS.  
Christy Minstrel's SONGS. Pianoforte OPERAS.  
VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &c.  
INSTRUMENTS, tuned and repaired.  
C. WAGNER,  
28, Balaclava Road.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
MUNTZ Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and NAILS.  
Apply to  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
A SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT WINE, by C. Sandeman, Oporto.  
Fine DRY MADEIRA.  
Various Superior Hungarian WINES.  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
ex Belled Will and Late Arrivals.  
BOURDON'S Pressure and Vacuum COUGES.  
SHEET LEAD and ZINC.  
LEAD PIPE of sizes.  
TUGS' RUBBER PACKING.  
RUBBER and CANVAS HOSE.  
BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS and WORKING TOOLS.  
BAR STEEL and ANGLE IRON.  
LEATHER BELTING.  
DEEP SEA and HAND LEAD LINES.  
COAL VAMUS.  
RATCHET and MAN DRILLS.  
Round and Angle DECK LIGHTS.  
SHEATHING FELT.  
LIME JUICE.  
English and California CHEESE.  
GALVANISED NAILS, HOOKS and THIMBLES and CLEW IRONS.  
BRASS and IRON LOCKS of all kinds.  
FILES.  
THOS. HUNT & Co.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

CHAMPAGNE.  
DOEDERER, CARTE NOIRE.  
The only Champagne awarded the Medal of the First Class at the Paris Exhibition, 1867.  
Apply to  
SANDER & Co.  
Hongkong, February 27, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
Just Arrived.  
2 BROADWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may be had at Wholesale Price.  
Address "A," Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.  
MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSSELLE, qts and pts.  
Chillingworth's SHERREY and PORT.  
CHAMBERLIN, WHISKY.  
WHITE & PRICE'S BRANDY.  
ALSO OF ALL, draught and bottle.  
BANGLEY & GUNNESS STOUT.  
BRIDGES & Sons' PORTER.  
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong November 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
YELLOW METAL, 15 to 28 oz. Muntz and Vivians.  
JOHN BURD & Co.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
Ex Sir Lancelot, Flory Cross, and other Arrivals.  
BASS'S PALE ALE in quarts and pints.  
London Brown STOUT, in do.  
Guinness' STOUT, in do.  
Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDY.  
Hubbuck's PAINTS.  
Do. "boiled and raw LINSEED OIL.  
At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,  
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE, in 2 Volumes, by Revd. J. J. DOOLITTLE, is for Sale at Messrs LARK CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.  
Price, \$5.00.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-68

FOR SALE FROM STORE, or deliverable on Board.  
ENGLISH—London-derry West Hartley.  
Dawson's West Hartley, Straker's, West Hartley.  
WELSH—Blaugware Martyn.  
Apply to ROH. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

GREY ARAB HORSE FOR SALE.  
To ride or drive, and carries a Lady well; age under 7 years. Price very moderate.  
Apply by Letter to "X. Y." Office of this Paper.  
Hongkong, February 4, 1868.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE.  
CHAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and L. Jauvray & Co.'s Steam-ship "CLARET," real Chateau Margaux. Hunt Bages.  
BRADY, Honnessy's and Martell's in 1 dozen cases.  
BEEH and PORTER in bottle.  
BUTTER (Platte) in kegs.  
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.  
Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

AT THE STAG HOTEL STORES,  
No. 110, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Just Landed.  
Ex THE TWEED.  
PICKLES, JAMS, SALT.  
VINEGAR, CURRANTS,  
HERBS, Raspberry VINEGAR,  
CATSUP, MUSTARD,  
Loaf SUGAR, BLACKING.  
Bottle OLD TOM.  
CHAMPAGNE in pints.  
Cheddar Loaf CHEESE.  
Prime YORK HAMS.  
EDMUND HOLMES.  
Hongkong, January 9, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
In Lots to suit Purchasers.  
RED COPPER SHEATHING and NAILS.  
Composition NAILS.  
CHAMPAGNE.  
STILL HOCK.  
PORT WINE.  
COGNAC.  
BURGUNDY.  
India PALE ALE.  
Best STOUT.  
Apply to  
CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!  
SELLING OFF!!!  
GREAT SACRIFICES!!!  
SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!  
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.  
BEG to announce that they are Selling OFF their stocks of the undermentioned GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of—  
Black Cloth Dress FROCK and Walking COATS.  
Melton and Angora Walking, Shooting and Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS and OVER COATS.  
Alpaca and Merino COATS.  
Black Dress TROUSERS.  
Fancy Buckskin, Angora and Tweed TROUSERS.  
Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS.  
White and Colored Linen TROUSERS.  
Black Dress VESTS.  
Buckskin and Angora VESTS.  
Merino and Alpaca VESTS.  
White Marvela and Linen VESTS.  
Colored Linen VESTS.

A large lot of PIECE GOODS, comprising—  
Black and Blue Broad-CLOTHS and DUCKS.  
MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS and FLANNELS, of this Season's Patterns.  
Also a new assortment of HOSIERY and SHIRTS of—  
LINO CLOTH, with Linen FRONTS, &c.  
Silk and Wool SHIRTS.  
Merino, Cotton, Lambswool and Flannel DRAWERS and UNDER VESTS.  
Merino, Cotton and Lambswool HALF HOSE.  
LADIES' COTTON HOSE.  
Don's Kid and Driving GLOVES.  
CULLARS, SCARVES, TIES, Cholera BELTS and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.  
Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS, in the newest Shapes.  
Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES.  
UMBRELLAS, Walking STICKS, Cloth and Horn BRUSHES.  
PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS, &c.  
And a great variety of other GOODS.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN,  
Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
YELLOW METAL and NAILS, 18 to 28 oz.  
Superior CLARET, St. Pierre, 1862.  
Superior CHAMPAGNE, H. PIERRE & Co., carte blanche.  
SPIRITS OF WINE, in Boxes of 1 doz. Bottles.  
RAYNAL & Co.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1866. 10c-68

## New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on  
TUESDAY,  
the 31st March, 1868, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.  
500 pieces Furniture Chintz, 200 pieces Blue Chintz, 500 dozen Blue Handkerchiefs, 360 pieces White Linen, 94 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, 40 pieces Silk, 40 dozen Silk Umbrellas, 24 pieces Habit Cloth assorted colors, 50 pieces Black Alpaca, 2 cases Cotton Thread, 1 case Linen Thread, 200 dozen Socks and Stockings, 300 Short Carbiners, 120 Double-barrelled Guns, 10 Dean and Adams' Revolvers, in cases, 40 boxes Candles, 120 boxes Soap, 3 cases Fancy Soaps, 10 cases 3 Sardines, 5 cases Cheese, 3 barrels Washing Soap, 2 bales Twine, 50 bolts Canvas, 50 drums Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, 10 cases Salmon Matches, 150 cases Gin, 50 cases Old Tom, 30 cases Pale Ale, 10 cases Hamburg Pork.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.  
Hongkong, March 28, 1868, 31mar

## New Advertisements.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.  
Taking Passengers and Cargo for Yokohama.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "CLANGERS."  
will leave for the above place at 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 30th instant.  
W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 25, 1868. 30ma

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "FORMOSA."  
will leave for the above places at 7 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April.  
W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1868. 1ap

NOTICE.  
WE have heard that some Foreign Merchant wanted to procure several hundred hats of Rice Paper from the Wo Cheong shop of Canton; and that afterwards a Hoy in Hongkong has got the job, pretending that he will get them made by the Wo Cheong shop; but he only got a pattern from our shop with the name stamped on it, through the hand of Hwai Puy, an assistant Compradore of Boudard & Co., and got them made in Hongkong after the pattern; falsifying that they are made by our shop. Now the Merchant who has engaged a Hoy to procure the hats, must know that himself is deceived, and had better examine the hats before they be packed up, for if a Hoy can make good hats, why should he falsify the name of Wo Cheong? We have no desire of getting the work, but are afraid of spoiling our name, therefore we are obliged to make it known. If any merchant wants good hats, let him come to Canton and apply to the Tung Cheong shop on the Honam side, then he will make no mistake.

WO CHEONG,  
of Canton. ap6

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.  
A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24PP. IMPERIAL 8vo. Illustrated with Photographs.  
Conducted by C. LANGDON DAVIES.  
Published for the Proprietor by NORRISH & Sons, Government Printers, HONGKONG.  
Shanghai: A. H. CARVALHO;  
London: W. ALLEN & Co.;  
Paris: O. BOHRANI.  
By any of whom subscribers' names will be received.  
Delivered Carriage Free to Subscribers only.  
QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION:—  
In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila and Bangkok, ... .. \$7.50.  
In Great Britain, ... .. 22.  
In France, ... .. 22.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.  
NOTICE.  
MR. ROBERT WATMORE will assume the duties of Secretary to the Union Insurance Society of Canton, on the 1st of April, 1868.  
By order of the Directors,  
C. D. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 26, 1868.

BANKRUPTCY.  
NOTICE is hereby given that a second Meeting of Creditors of the Estate of Messrs HAGEN DA SILVA & Co. of Takao and Tamsui, who were adjudged Bankrupts on the 1st September, 1867, will be held at this Office on the 28th day of April, 1868, for the Bankrupts to pass their last examination and make application for discharge. At the same time a statement of the whole Estate of the Bankrupts as then ascertained will be submitted, and of all the receipts and expenses, and any Creditor who has proved may examine such statement. Creditors who have not already proved their debts must come prepared to do so, or they will be excluded the benefit of the first dividend, which will then be declared.  
G. JAMESON,  
Acting Provisional Consul.  
Takao, Formosa, March 8, 1868. 31mar

NEWS AGENCY.  
J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any home agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assure those who may favor him with their orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.  
The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.  
For subscription lists, with prices, &c.  
Apply to  
J. B. MORRIS,  
Care of Messrs Bowra & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned is REMOVED to GAH'S STREET, Corner of Lyndhurst Terrace.  
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

C. L. VOLKMAN,  
Private Boarding Establishment.  
29, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, January 7, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,  
Hollywood Road, next door to the Horze de Bureau.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS.  
Entrances—Wellington Street.  
DAVID BROWNE,  
(LATE MANAGER OF THE ALBION HOTEL.)  
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has opened the above Bar and Bowling Alleys, and trusts by strict attention to Business, and the comfort of visitors, to merit a share of their patronage.  
Good Fancy Drinks of every Description.  
N.B.—The above-named will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the late Proprietors.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

## New Advertisements.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.  
SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take notice that the Fourth CALL of Two Hundred Dollars is made in two Instalments of One Hundred Dollars each per Share. First of which will fall due on the 15th of March, and the second on the 30th of April next, and will be payable at the Office of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Queen's Road, Hongkong, where Receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.  
Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above dates.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
J. B. ENDICOTT,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

THE COMPANY respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters to their Establishment at Hongkong and Whampoa, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of Vessels of all classes.  
Their Docks in Whampoa, which comprise Four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Years, and are now in good Working Condition.  
The Docks are pumped out by a Steam Pump in Five hours, and capable of taking in Vessels drawing 15 feet at Spring Tides.  
The Work Shops comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler Maker, and Foundry—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.  
The STORES in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shear, alongside of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.  
A Steam Tug always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.  
All Work carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Pedder's Wharf, Fraya, Hongkong.

J. B. ENDICOTT, Secretary.  
N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessels seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Dock, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.  
Hongkong, March 18, 1868.

WANTED to purchase—A set of Tooth drawing INSTRUMENTS. Address "Dens," care of China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, March 25, 1868. 1ap

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.  
MAILS WILL CLOSE:—  
For Melbourne & Sydney.—Per "ONWARD," on Monday next, the 30th instant, at 11 A.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per "FORMOSA," on Wednesday, the 1st April, at 6.30 A.M.

UNDER DESPATCH.  
For Melbourne & Sydney.—Per "Onward," on Monday next, the 30th inst.  
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per "Formosa," on Wednesday, the 1st April, at 7.30 A.M.  
For Singapore & Bombay.—Per "Shafterbury," on Sunday, the 29th instant, at day-light.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

Minerva, for Manila.  
Gloria, for Swatow.  
Shafterbury, for Singapore.

Memo. of Cargo to Sydney per French barque Ocean.  
8312 bags Rice.  
1835 boxes Oil.  
1598 rolls Matting.  
80 cases Cigars Oil.  
60 cases Tobacco.  
5 cases Vermilion.  
247 boxes Preserved Ginger.  
12 boxes Preserved Orange.  
500 boxes Five Crackers.  
202 packages Merchandise.

## QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 28th March, 1868.  
OPUM.—Patna, New, ... \$665  
Benares, New, ... 665  
Malwa, ... 672 1/2  
COTTON.—Bombay, ... 15 a 19 1/2  
Calcutta, ... 15 a 18 1/2

Exchange.  
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4/2 1/2  
Credits 6 ... 4/2  
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 217 a 217 1/2  
" Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 217  
" Shanghai, 3 days' sight Bank, Tls. 72  
Bai Silver, 17 days, B. ... 11 1/2 per c. pre.  
Sycee, ... 9.70 per c. pre.  
Mexicans, ... 1 1/2 per c. pre.  
Gold Leaf, ... 24.20 per c. pre.  
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ... 23.65  
English Sovereigns, ... 4.76  
Australian Sovereigns, ... 7  
Discount, ... 7  
Gas Company Shares, ... 40 per Share.  
H. & W. poa dock, Old, 14 per cent pm.  
Do. Do. New, 6 per cent pm.  
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 15 per cent pm.  
Do. Do. New, 3 " "  
Union Dock Shares, ... 35 per cent dis.

Barometer, ... 30.170 80.084  
Attached Thermometer, ... 55 59  
Dry Bulb, ... 55.0 60.0  
Wet Bulb, ... 50.0 53.0  
Maximum S. Rgr., ... 61.0  
Minimum S. Rgr., ... 51.0  
Max. Sun's Rays, ... 72.0  
Minimum on Grass, ... 48.0  
Previous Rain on Grass, 0.25  
24 hours, ... 0.22  
Wind, ... N.E.  
Force, ... 5 3  
Cloud, ... 9 6  
Onion, ... 4 3  
Weather, ... Pull, Pull

## PAPER

THE Contents of *Hankow* *Travels* *and* *Notes* *on* *China* *and* *Manchuria* *are* *as* *follows*—  
The Study of Trans-Himala. The Roman State of Agricola. Notes on China. Doing Honor. Native and Foreign. The Rival of Chinese Life. Chinese Odds.

RELIGIOUS SEE IN HONGKONG.  
St. John's Church. Revd. W. Chaplain. At John Kingston, R. Union Church. Morris. Morning ing, 6.30 P.M.  
St. Stephen's (in Chinese). Rev. C. F. Warren. Afternoon 3 o'clock.  
Roman Catholic. Rev. Raimondi, vicar, at 5.30, 1st Mass at 8, 2nd Mass at 9.30, 3rd Mass at 10.30, 4th Mass at 11.30, 5th Mass at 12.30, 6th Mass at 1.30, 7th Mass at 2.30, 8th Mass at 3.30, 9th Mass at 4.30, 10th Mass at 5.30, 11th Mass at 6.30, 12th Mass at 7.30, 13th Mass at 8.30, 14th Mass at 9.30, 15th Mass at 10.30, 16th Mass at 11.30, 17th Mass at 12.30, 18th Mass at 1.30, 19th Mass at 2.30, 20th Mass at 3.30, 21st Mass at 4.30, 22nd Mass at 5.30, 23rd Mass at 6.30, 24th Mass at 7.30, 25th Mass at 8.30, 26th Mass at 9.30, 27th Mass at 10.30, 28th Mass at 11.30, 29th Mass at 12.30, 30th Mass at 1.30, 31st Mass at 2.30, 32nd Mass at 3.30, 33rd Mass at 4.30, 34th Mass at 5.30, 35th Mass at 6.30, 36th Mass at 7.30, 37th Mass at 8.30, 38th Mass at 9.30, 39th Mass at 10.30, 40th Mass at 11.30, 41st Mass at 12.30, 42nd Mass at 1.30, 43rd Mass at 2.30, 44th Mass at 3.30, 45th Mass at 4.30, 46th Mass at 5.30, 47th Mass at 6.30, 48th Mass at 7.30, 49th Mass at 8.30, 50th Mass at 9.30, 51st Mass at 10.30, 52nd Mass at 11.30, 53rd Mass at 12.30, 54th Mass at 1.30, 55th Mass at 2.30, 56th Mass at 3.30, 57th Mass at 4.30, 58th Mass at 5.30, 59th Mass at 6.30, 60th Mass at 7.30, 61st Mass at 8.30, 62nd Mass at 9.30, 63rd Mass at 10.30, 64th Mass at 11.30, 65th Mass at 12.30, 66th Mass at 1.30, 67th Mass at 2.30, 68th Mass at 3.30, 69th Mass at 4.30, 70th Mass at 5.30, 71st Mass at 6.30, 72nd Mass at 7.30, 73rd Mass at 8.30, 74th Mass at 9.30, 75th Mass at 10.30, 76th Mass at 11.30, 77th Mass at 12.30, 78th Mass at 1.30, 79th Mass at 2.30, 80th Mass at 3.30, 81st Mass at 4.30, 82nd Mass at 5.30, 83rd Mass at 6.30, 84th Mass at 7.30, 85th Mass at 8.30, 86th Mass at 9.30, 87th Mass at 10.30, 88th Mass at 11.30, 89th Mass at 12.30, 90th Mass at 1.30, 91st Mass at 2.30, 92nd Mass at 3.30, 93rd Mass at 4.30, 94th Mass at 5.30, 95th Mass at 6.30, 96th Mass at 7.30, 97th Mass at 8.30, 98th Mass at 9.30, 99th Mass at 10.30, 100th Mass at 11.30, 101st Mass at 12.30, 102nd Mass at 1.30, 103rd Mass at 2.30, 104th Mass at 3.30, 105th Mass at 4.30, 106th Mass at 5.30, 107th Mass at 6.30, 108th Mass at 7.30, 109th Mass at 8.30, 110th Mass at 9.30, 111th Mass at 10.30, 112th Mass at 11.30, 113th Mass at 12.30, 114th Mass at 1.30, 115th Mass at 2.30, 116th Mass at 3.30, 117th Mass at 4.30, 118th Mass at 5.30, 119th Mass at 6.30, 120th Mass at 7.30, 121st Mass at 8.30, 122nd Mass at 9.30, 123rd Mass at 10.30, 124th Mass at 11.30, 125th Mass at 12.30, 126th Mass at 1.30, 127th Mass at 2.30, 128th Mass at 3.30, 129th Mass at 4.30, 130th Mass at 5.30, 131st Mass at 6.30, 132nd Mass at 7.30, 133rd Mass at 8.30, 134th Mass at 9.30, 135th Mass at 10.30, 136th Mass at 11.30, 137th Mass at 12.30, 138th Mass at 1.30, 139th Mass at 2.30, 140th Mass at 3.30, 141st Mass at 4.30, 142nd Mass at 5.30, 143rd Mass at 6.30, 144th Mass at 7.30, 145th Mass at 8.30, 146th Mass at 9.30, 147th Mass at 10.30, 148th Mass at 11.30, 149th Mass at 12.30, 150th Mass at 1.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

K. COMPANY OF  
MPOA, LIMITED.

are requested to take  
south CALL, of Two  
made in two Instal-  
ment Dollars each per  
will fall due on the  
second on the 30th  
of Shanghai Banking  
Road, Hongkong,  
payment thereof will  
be made.

of twelve per centum  
aged after the above  
of Directors,  
B. ENDICOTT,  
Secretary.

24, 1868.

PANY OF HONG-  
KONG, LIMITED.

are requested to call the  
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COOT, Secretary

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or, in any way re-  
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of the Company,  
1868.

ne—A set of Tooth  
MENTS. Address  
Mail Office.  
1868. 1ap

IFICATIONS.  
SYDNEY.—  
on Monday next,  
at 11 A.M.

& FOCHOW.—  
on Wednesday, the  
A.M.

SPATCH.  
ney.—Per Onward,  
th inst.

and Fochow.—Per  
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day.—Per Sheffield,  
29th inst., at

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NO. 7 OF  
PAPERS ON CHINA  
IS NOW READY.

THE Contents embrace articles from the  
*Chinese Times*, *Friend of India*, *Eu-  
ropean Court and Consular Gazette*, *China  
Mail* and *Shanghai Recorder*. The articles  
are as follow:—

The Study of Chinese.  
Trans-Himalayan Explorations.  
The Romance of Great Tibet.  
State of Agriculture around Nankin.  
Notes on Chinese Literature.  
Doing Honor to a popular Governor.  
Native and Foreign Merchants.  
The Rival Missions.  
Chinese Life at Shanghai.  
Chinese Odds and Ends.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS

## IN HONGKONG.

St. John's Cathedral.—Morning, 10  
o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Col-  
onial Chaplain. Afternoon 4 o'clock.—Rev.  
John Kingston, R.N.

Union Church.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Even-  
ing, 6.30 P.M.

St. Stephen's Mission Chapel.—(Ser-  
vice in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—  
Rev. C. F. Warren, Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.  
Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.

Roman Catholic Church.—Rev. Fa-  
ther Raymond, vice-protector. In the morn-  
ing, at 5.30, 1st Mass; 8, 2nd Mass; 7, 3rd  
Mass; 8, High Mass with Sermon in Por-  
tuguese; 9.30, Last Mass, with Sermon in  
English. In the afternoon, at 1, Sermon  
in Chinese. Evening, 5, Sermon in Por-  
tuguese; 5.30, Benediction.

Service in the German language, by Pas-  
tor E. Kitzke, on every Sunday, at half-  
past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin  
Foundling House, West Point.

SATURDAY HOME.—Evening Service, at  
6 P.M.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.

CHRISTIANBATHIAN SYNAGOGUE.—Lynd-  
hurst Terrace. Service at 3 P.M. every  
Sunday.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

## NATURALIZATION.

The discussion which has arisen in Great  
Britain, America, and other countries  
upon the question of naturalization has a  
bearing not altogether uninteresting upon  
the course pursued in Hongkong and  
other Eastern colonies with regard to the  
position of natives claiming British pro-  
tection. At Singapore and the Straits  
settlements, Chinese can, upon the por-  
fession of certain conditions, obtain cer-  
tificates of naturalization. But at Hong-  
kong there does not appear to be any  
arrangement whereby a Chinaman can,

out of the Colony, term himself a British  
subject or even claim British protection.  
If moreover a Chinese holding a Straits  
certificate of naturalization presents him-  
self at the office of one of the British  
Consulates at the Treaty ports, he is  
point-blank refused the privilege of  
registration and informed that so long as  
he remains in China he must consider  
himself a subject of the Emperor.

The reasons alleged for this refusal are two-  
fold. In the first place, according to  
existing law, no British subject is per-  
mitted to throw off his allegiance and  
declare himself a subject of China—we  
of course put the supposition of such a  
possibility for argument's sake;—and  
secondly, our government is of opinion  
that to admit of a Chinese throwing off  
his natural allegiance would not only  
destroy the reciprocity of the arrange-  
ment, but would lead to endless complica-  
tions. If, for instance, a Chinese leaving  
Hongkong could proceed to Canton,  
and there be allowed to register himself  
as a British subject, he might without let  
or hindrance proceed into the interior,  
and while profiting by his Chinese dress  
and language, commit frauds or crimes,  
against the consequences of which he  
would claim British protection. Rightly  
or wrongly this is the avowed reason for  
refusing naturalization to Chinese sub-  
jects, and an apparent ignorance of the  
fact that outside British jurisdiction no  
Chinese is recognized by the Consular  
authorities as a British subject has led  
in past times to an immense amount of  
"talk" about the injury done to  
"British" interests by a want of action,  
and advocacy of their claims, on the part  
of Consular officials.

As regards present expediency there  
can be no question as to the advantages  
of the system thus pursued. Without  
doubt the chance of disagreeable com-  
plications is avoided and less disturbance to  
peaceful relations between ourselves and  
the Chinese is likely to ensue. But we  
are not so sure that this very system of  
avoiding present disturbances is not in-  
creasing the difficulties which will arise  
in the not distant future, when China  
must be thrown as open to foreigners as  
any European country at the present  
moment. The argument about the facili-  
ties afforded for a native's appearing in  
two characters is very simply met by the  
obvious resource of arresting him as a  
British subject if, under that designa-  
tion, he commits any crime in the dis-  
tant interior, and forwarding him to the  
nearest Consul, where he would be dealt  
with in the same manner as a rowdy  
Englishman who had committed the same  
offence. Doubtless there would be more  
trouble given to the Consular officials,  
but that has nothing to do with the ques-  
tion. The main object, as we take it, of  
policy in China is to prepare the way  
for placing this empire on the same foot-  
ing as any other country, i. e. to throw it

open to trade and travellers just as France

or the United States are open to the world  
at large. The great mistake was not  
doing this when the treaty was signed.  
Of course there would have been com-  
plications—outrages, murders of foreigners,  
&c., &c. But those outrages will follow  
whenever the "opening up" of China be  
commenced, and every act which pos-  
sibly the civil day is bad for our future  
relations with the empire. On the whole  
we should rather that whatever distur-  
bances arise should take place respecting  
Chinese-born British subjects than those  
of *bona fide* nationality, and the oppor-  
tunity afforded of observing the working of  
a new system beset with complications  
in the persons of natives would be worth  
taking advantage of.

## LOCAL.

THE first performance of the Great World  
Circus came off last evening and was the  
most successful exhibition of the sort which  
has yet appeared in Hongkong. The  
two most striking feats of the evening were  
the summersault throwing and slack wire  
walking, the former especially exceeding  
anything we have hitherto seen,—by which  
we refer to Astley's or Cooke's, some half a  
dozen years since. The performer, a  
"Othello" is a veritable wonder, and the  
imagination hardly realizes the amount of  
careful and gentle training which must have  
been bestowed upon him before he reached  
his present pitch of perfection. The most  
curious of his performances was a horse-  
"leap" which created much applause.

Of the other performances it is scarcely  
necessary to speak in detail; suffice it to  
say that a good two hours' amusement was  
furnished to the very full audience present,  
which was unusually large for Hongkong,  
despite the unpleasant weather. We notice  
that boxes containing chairs have been pro-  
vided for ladies and holders of season tick-  
ets—a marked improvement upon previous  
entertainments of a similar sort.

In lieu of the 4th Number of the *China  
Magazine*, a notice has been this day sent  
round to subscribers, which states that Mr.  
J. Thompson, F.R.G.S., F.E.S.L., two of  
whose photographs appeared in the last  
number of the *Illustrated London News*, has  
undertaken the photographs with which the  
Magazine will, in future, be illustrated.

In order to give time for the preparation of  
these new photographs, which it is neces-  
sary to begin printing a month before they  
will be required for issue, the publication  
of the Magazine will be suspended for three  
weeks; i. e., "although a number of the  
Magazine will still be printed every week,  
No. 4 will not be delivered until Saturday,  
April 18th. In view of the valuable series  
of illustrations intended to be produced,  
the conductor trusts that subscribers will  
willingly agree to give him this indulgence.  
We are sorry that the publishers have con-  
cluded to suspend the production of the pho-  
tographs. It would have been better to have  
issued printed matter weekly, giving the  
photographs due for Nos. 4 and 5 with the  
5th issue.

THE following appears in the *Echo de Para-  
di* of this day:—"The 'gentleman' who on  
Friday last, the 20th March took, from the  
hands of a coolie, on the steamer wharf at  
Macao, a bundle of letters to our address,  
will have the goodness to send them to us  
immediately. The coolie knows the 'gen-  
tleman' perfectly, and our correspondent is  
resolved to resort to the authorities if the  
said party does not avail himself of the  
advice we give him." The "gentleman"  
(cavalheiro) must surely be a misprint.

## TO-DAY'S POLICE.

CURIOUS CASE OF LARCENY.—Two Chi-  
nese were charged this morning before Mr.  
May with a most original form of larceny.  
First prisoner, it appeared from the plaintiff's  
statement, had been staying for a short time in his  
(plaintiff's) house; and one day, on going  
to his money box, complainant found that  
\$40 had mysteriously disappeared, and  
mystery he suspected that the first prisoner  
was capable of explaining.

Complainant immediately consulted a district watchman  
—apparently the favorite detective force  
amongst the Chinese—when it was dis-  
covered that the first prisoner had "made  
tracks" for the Macao passage boat. Com-  
plainant and watchman at once followed,  
and found first prisoner in the hold of the  
passage boat; upon which complainant  
asked where the stolen money was. Pri-  
soner produced a bag of dollars in a most  
compliant sort of way, saying, "That is  
all I took away from you." But the amount  
so handed over proved to be \$10 short of  
the sum stolen. In addition to the bag of  
money, watchman wanted to take the  
first; but the thief and his friend, the  
second prisoner, objected; when both were  
taken into custody. Upon being asked  
what he had said in his defence, the first  
prisoner repeatedly referred to the restored  
bag of money as sufficient proof that every-  
thing was now all right; and that there  
was no use going on further, for he had  
been given up. To further refer, he  
said that he was in want of money for the  
conduct of his business—a not uncommon  
complaint—and that he helped himself  
from the first convenient "claim." But, as  
he philosophically reiterated, "there's the  
money back again" which, in his opinion,  
squared matters satisfactorily. Such, how-  
ever, was not the Magistrate's opinion.  
First prisoner was sent to goal for six  
months, and the second prisoner was fined  
20s. or received the option of 14 days  
imprisonment.

CHILD STRALKING.—Ho Awan, a respect-  
able-looking man, charged two Chinamen  
with having stolen his son, a boy of six  
years of age, on the 17th January. Pri-  
soner, who is owner of cargo boat 3977,  
stated that he had put his child on shore to  
play; after which he missed him, until the  
22nd, when he heard that he could redeem  
him for \$50. Having borrowed that sum,  
he paid it through Man Tai, one of those  
"middlemen," who brought back his child  
on the 24th. The little boy's statement  
was to the effect that another boatman  
named Lin Yow (lat prisoner) enticed him  
away from a house in Taipingshan, after  
which he took him to Salt Bay, where  
he was kept in a small boat. This Lin  
Yow was known to complainant, and the  
child also knew him; but when the boat  
was missing, he did not visit the boat as  
usual. Yow Awan (2nd prisoner) was one  
of the men concerned in stealing and con-  
cealing the child.—As no further evidence  
was brought forward, except one man who  
deposed to having seen the first prisoner  
speaking to the child, his Worship remand-  
ed the prisoners for another week, with in-  
structions to get that middleman if possible.

Three men and one woman, owners of

labing boats, were charged with having  
refused to take their boats out of the track  
of the Canton steamers, although they had  
been warned repeatedly. His Worship re-  
marked that if the Chinese would not take  
steps to prevent accidents themselves, they  
would have to be compelled to do so. The  
Harbor was big enough, and he would  
punish them in future very severely if they  
did not attend to the police orders. Fined  
each \$2.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—(Before Mr.  
Goodale.)—P. O. Sergt. No. 127 (Indian)  
charged two Chinamen named Yun and  
Sun Asee with having assaulted him on the  
20th instant. On that evening, about 7  
o'clock, he saw a mob collected in First  
Street, West Point, to which place he had  
no sooner gone than he was knocked down  
by the mob. The second prisoner seized  
his pistol, while the first prisoner held him  
up; and he had to call for assistance. A  
woman who is now in hospital was wound-  
ed in the hip.—Mr. Patrick O'Toole, a wound-  
ed inspector of police, corroborated this  
statement, especially that portion referring  
to the locality is a very bad one, and that  
police had been attacked on former occa-  
sions in this place.—His Worship sentenced  
the first prisoner to three weeks' hard  
labor, and to be publicly whipped in 14  
strokes at the assize of the assize. The  
second prisoner was not whipped, in con-  
sideration of his old age, but he was sen-  
tenced to one month's hard labor.

From various sources, we gather the  
following particulars relating to the Pirates  
of the Canton river. On or about the 20th  
instant, a Junk coming from Canton to  
Hongkong, laden with 1,100 piculs of  
Bricks, was attacked and captured in Deep  
Bay. Early on the morning of the 24th  
instant, information was received to the  
effect that a Junk proceeding from Hong-  
kong to Canton was attacked the day before  
and plundered of Taels 2,300 in silver. On  
the same morning, viz. 24th, Her Majesty's  
gunboats *Shastid* and *Bonnet* left this  
port and proceeded up the river, in order  
if possible to destroy the nest of Pirates.  
Further information must have been ob-  
tained, for on the evening of Thursday, the  
24th instant, Inspector Daly left the water-  
police station with despatches, having in-  
structions to find the gunboats and deliver  
the letters. The Inspector arrived at Castle  
Peak Bay about one o'clock on Wednesday  
morning, but in consequence of the tide being  
contrary, and there being no wind, an-  
chored for the night. The next morn-  
ing, at daylight the tide being favorable,  
and there being a light wind, he proceeded  
through Urnston-road to Deep Bay, where  
he found the Gun-boat and delivered his  
despatches. Inspector Daly, with a laud-  
able view of discovering some of the pri-  
vate junks, went round the Lintin Island,  
and thence to Cum-sing-moon Bay, landing  
at various places, but without discovering  
anything that might lead to the capture of  
the Celestial Buccaneers. The Inspector  
then went down to Macao, arriving there  
on Thursday afternoon, and was welcomed  
from that place to Hongkong by one of the  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Co.'s steam-  
ships, arriving here yesterday morning.  
The Junk laden with bricks, which was at-  
tacked about the 20th instant, has been  
discovered in the Canton river, with seven  
men on board, all of them seriously wound-  
ed by stinkpots. We further learn that on  
Thursday morning last, a Junk was arrested  
in Macao, by the Portuguese Authorities,  
with regard to whose practical character  
there could be no question. Last night  
the two above named gunboats returned,  
without having accomplished anything, be-  
ing unable to take advantage of the in-  
formation conveyed to them by Inspector  
Daly, through their running short of coals.

—Press.

THE Ceylon Examiner of Feb. 25, has the  
following notice of an outrage at Jaffna:  
"We understand that a very serious riot oc-  
curred in Jaffna last week. A Policeman  
had been cruelly assaulted by a large num-  
ber of Fishermen, and two gentlemen on  
their way home from dinner, hearing that a  
further assault was contemplated, proceed-  
ed with a reinforcement of the Police to the  
spot. Here they were surrounded by many  
hundreds of Fishermen, who with stones  
and sticks set upon them, and assaulted  
them in a fearful manner. One of the gen-  
tlemen, Mr. Thwaites, the Deputy Quarter  
Advocate, was so severely injured that his  
life is despaired of. Several of the Police,  
including Mr. Parris the Inspector, are also  
suffering from the injuries they received.  
The origin of the assault is not known; but  
probably it was an ebullition of the contin-  
ued hatred which the people of Jaffna  
have for some time entertained towards the  
Police. We trust we shall hear of the  
apprehension and conviction of the ruf-  
fians. Nothing short of severe lashing on  
the spot will satisfy the public for this  
gross outrage."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE RIVAL MISSIONS," OR PRO-  
TESTANT AND ROMAN  
CATHOLIC MISSIONS COMPARED.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."  
SIR,—In continuation of my previous  
epistle, I now remark—

4.—Who have prepared the most accurate  
books and histories relating to China and  
the Chinese during the last 50 years? Have  
their authors been Protestant or Roman  
Catholic Missionaries? Who have prepared  
the dictionaries now in use in China by  
students of the Chinese language? And  
were they Protestant or Roman Catholic  
Missionaries? Which of the two classes  
carry of the Hospitals at Canton, Shanghai  
and Peking? I could ask many more  
questions relating to the manifold literary  
and charitable works of missionaries, mini-  
lar to the above, but I forbear. For I am  
sure that those who bestow thought on the  
subject cannot fail to see that Protestant  
Missionaries are not a whit behind Roman  
Catholic Missionaries in these respects, but  
are, on the other hand, far in advance of  
them. They are not the uneducated and  
hard-hearted beings represented by infer-  
ence.

5.—It is said that the Roman Catholic  
Missionary "eats off his European clothes;  
he eats native food, lives in a native house,  
&c., &c." Some of the Protestant Mis-  
sionaries do this, but I have no reason to be-  
lieve that those things recommended them to  
do. But I have no reason to believe that  
Chinese, and that the latter more readily  
believe in Jesus and lead Christian lives  
because their religious teachers adopt some  
of the Chinese customs. I am personally  
acquainted with some Missionaries who  
dress in Chinese apparel. But their nose,  
their beard, their hair, and their whole  
countenance betray the fact that they are

not Chinese. I have heard the Chinese  
deride them as "false or counterfeit Chi-  
namen." It is a great convenience in tra-  
velling to wear Chinese clothes and to eat  
Chinese food, but I doubt whether these  
things facilitate the conversion of the Chi-  
nese,—which it must be borne in mind is  
the object of the Missionary. Chinese dress  
and Chinese food may be a convenience  
and less expensive than European clothing  
and food prepared in foreign style, but  
such things do not change the heart of the  
Chinese.

6.—The writer of that article thinks that  
the sphere of Protestant Missionaries is "too  
limited," and he regards "the inimitable  
smile of Abbe Hue," where he speaks of  
their "scattering" Bibles on the shoulders,  
as very descriptive of their labors, which  
are too little adapted to the wants of a  
nation like China. I think no Protestant  
Missionary in China ever felt his sphere of  
influence too limited. He only regrets that  
he cannot do more in the city where he  
lives and labours, not that the city and  
the region about it are too small. I think  
that the wants of any other people and  
nation. They need Bibles scattered on the  
sea shore and everywhere else.

7.—Here let me remark that one of the most  
manifest differences between the two classes  
of Missions lies referred to, relates to the  
Bible. The Roman Catholic Missions do  
not have the Bible to their converts.  
Chinese languages, although they have occu-  
pied China for hundreds of years, have  
never been made into Chinese by Protestant  
Missionaries, besides translations of the  
New Testament and part of the Old Testa-  
ment into various local dialects, as Shang-  
hai, Ningpo, Fuchuan, &c. An united  
effort is now being made at Peking to trans-  
late the New Testament into the dialect  
spoken by nearly half the population of the  
Empire. Commentaries on several books  
of the Bible have been made; besides a  
large number of books and tracts designed  
to explain, and illustrate, and enforce the  
doctrines of the Bible, have been written  
by Protestant Missionaries. These Bibles  
and these books are to be obtained by pur-  
chase or as gifts at some 12 or 13 cities in  
this empire. Do the R. C. Missionaries  
engage in any such efforts to enable the  
Chinese to understand the word of God?  
In scores, if not hundreds of places daily  
are these books offered on sale or proffered  
as gifts, in connection with Protestant  
labors. The R. C., with all their zeal,  
their ability, their means, do not these  
things.

Again, in hundreds of churches and chap-  
els, located in the central parts, and in  
adjacent villages and cities, do Protestant  
Missionaries or their native assistants pub-  
licly and openly preach the doctrines of  
the Bible, if not daily, at least several  
times per week on an average. The R. C.  
Missionaries and their native priests never  
throw open the doors of their churches or  
chapels to the public, and invite or allow  
their neighbors and the passers by in the  
streets to come in and listen. Is not this a  
marked difference between these two clas-  
ses? The one preaches the Gospel to all who  
will hear it, the other never preaches or ex-  
plains it except to the initiated.

7.—Great importance is attached to the  
circumstance that R. C. Missionaries live  
and labor in the interior. It is said, "the  
Catholic establishes himself in some far-off  
city." This is true of some only, not of  
all, as would be a legitimate inference from  
the language used. How many are station-  
ed at the treaty ports? I have not the  
means of knowing. I should not be sur-  
prised, however, if the number of such was  
as great or nearly as great as the number of  
Protestant Missionaries who live at the  
treaty ports. The latter are working in the  
country farther and farther every year.  
They have stations situated in the country  
all the way from a few miles to over 200  
miles from the treaty ports. There are  
planning to extend more and more widely.  
Some of them, however, have never been  
able to see the duty of neglecting the large  
field, which the consular ports and the  
large and large villages contiguous to them  
furnish for some far-off city. The ports  
are centres of trade, visited by people from  
the interior who are reached more or less  
by the Missionaries living at the treaty  
ports, by means of chapels and books. The writer of  
"Rival Missions" asserts that "to accom-  
plish any good, the preacher must be up  
and doing, away into the country." Where  
does he get any authority for such a state-  
ment? Why in the nature of things must he  
go into the country? Did Christ utter any  
such sentiment? Did the Apostles act on  
this principle of avoiding large cities situ-  
ated on or near the sea coast? Are not the  
souls of the Chinese living at Canton,  
Amoy, Fochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Tien-  
tain and Peking just as precious as the  
souls of the Chinese living in cities or vil-  
lages distant from 2 to 20 hundred miles  
away? Why neglect those near for those re-  
mote?

8.—This leads me to notice "the picture  
of the Protestant missionary,—a man and  
family, society, all that makes life enjoy-  
able; he passes his days at or near one of  
the Treaty Ports in perfect security, peace  
and comfort." This is a correct and pro-  
per picture in my humble opinion, with the  
exception of the clause "All that makes  
life enjoyable." For myself I don't see  
why they should not be "a man, comfortable,  
with home, wife, family &c." Protestant  
missionaries generally believe in such a  
state of things, and so do the missionary  
societies which send them out and the  
members of Protestant Churches which  
contribute funds for their support. And  
there is nothing inconsistent with the  
commission of the Savior, "to go into all  
the world and preach the gospel to every  
creature," or with the spirit of the Gospel  
in having a home, wife, and family. Pro-  
testant missionaries and their patrons in Eng-  
land and America repudiate the theory and  
the practice of celibacy, they believe in a  
family institution. The influence for good  
of a well-regulated Christian family in the  
midst of a heathen people, cannot be over-  
estimated. The influence of a missionary's  
wife and family over a native Christian  
church or community is every way desirable,  
as the experience of 60 or more years in  
other heathen lands besides China has  
proved; and why the same should not be  
true in China, it is difficult to perceive.

Consequently, every foreigner in China at the  
present time is asked to know fully what they  
are doing, and how they are doing it.  
They have no secrets about their plans,  
their manner of working or their results.  
But the same cannot be said of R. C. mis-  
sionaries "away in the country." Who

knows what they actually accomplish and how  
they do it? As near as I can learn, they do  
not labor nearly so zealously as do the Pro-  
testant missionaries. Much is said about  
their devotedness, zeal &c., &c. But who  
knows?

Do Roman Catholic missionaries resident  
at the Treaty ports excel Protestant mis-  
sionaries in zealously laboring to save souls?  
Are the former more intelligent and more in-  
terested in the spread of the Gospel than the  
latter? Are the former better posted up  
in the "political and social movements  
affecting the Empire, and less intelligent in  
regard to 'statistics concerning the spread  
of Christianity,' &c., &c., &c., than the  
latter? If so, I have still to learn it. If  
they are not more active, more faithful,  
more intelligent than Protestant mis-  
sionaries, why assert or take it for granted that  
those living in some far-off city (of whose  
personal character and labors little or  
nothing can be known to residents at the  
Treaty Ports), are more active, faithful and  
intelligent, &c., than Protestant mis-  
sionaries?

Apologizing for the length of this letter,  
I remain, yours &c.

PROTESTANT OBSERVER.

CHINESE PROGRESS.  
(Hankow Times.)

There is a question which many persons  
who are just now watching, or rather wait-  
ing for, the progress of China, must have  
asked of themselves or others, as to what is  
the way, long or short, by which she may  
put herself into a position to possess of  
those particular instruments of civilization,  
with which so many busy helpers are eager  
to fill her weak hands? Is it likely that  
China will pass by the purchase of an ad-  
vanced degree, which competing institu-  
tions are so anxious to confer upon her,  
into the full status of a highly civilized  
country after the Western type, or will she  
not rather be compelled to keep all her  
forms, from the first to the last, as a gradu-  
ate in all the faculties of the schools of  
Western knowledge?

Our own conclusion is in favour of the  
latter course. We cannot reconcile our  
minds to any such unfortunate career for the  
development of the Chinese mind by means  
of European methods as shall await it, in  
the event of the immediate adoption of all  
the results of long and disciplinary pro-  
cesses of development, which must be gone  
through by all who would be well grounded  
in their knowledge and experience. It is  
hard to expect that the Chinese will go  
more to school, and grind over the rudiments  
of sciences so opposite to the subjects  
taught in their own schools of philosophy.  
And yet we think that their pride, so just  
in its kind, and yet so ridiculous in its  
degree, will suffer less in the end if they  
will but consent to out their wisdom-teeth  
upon this first hard morsel. We have  
known clever boys rapidly passed up  
through classes in school by grinded domi-  
nics, who have thus cruelly rewarded un-  
usual ability. We hope that the Professors  
of what the home papers call the Chinese  
University at Peking, will not extend such  
mistaken favor to any of the members of  
that large class of Confucianists which is  
said to be already formed for the study of  
European Science and Literature.

As in the humanities and philosophies, so  
with the sciences.—We are disposed to  
think that Chinese statesmen will best un-  
derstand international law when they have  
elaborated a body of municipal law or ra-  
ther when they have begun to understand  
what just law of any kind means. Before  
they adopt our railway system we hope to  
see their country mapped out with good  
macadamized roads. And we like to see so  
much confidence reposed in the officers of  
government as should issue in the develop-  
ment of a General Post Office, as a prelimi-  
nary to the establishment of lines of tele-  
graph. Altogether we are inclined to think  
that too much is being attempted to be  
done for China, instead of by the Chinese  
themselves under patient and thorough  
instruction. The time which must be, in the  
nature of things, spent in bringing the Chi-  
nese round to our own ways of thinking and  
acting, cannot be better employed than in  
helping them through some of the lessons  
which we have so happily learnt in our own  
training. In the end we hope to see the  
Chinese come out in a fashion which shall  
be of their own type of civilization, not a  
corrupture of their former selves, but a well-  
fitting suit, made-out of their own mate-  
rials.

All these considerations are, of course,  
based upon the somewhat gratuitous and  
premature assumption that the Chinese are  
bent upon the deliberate adoption of Euro-



ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN FRANCE.

(Fall Mail Gazette, Feb. 3.)

People passing to and fro the City who are in the habit of using the great hall of the General Post Office as a thoroughfare, should they chance to pass through there at half-past five in the afternoon witness a rather exciting scene. The ordinary box for the reception of newspapers is then closed and a wide trap opened, which communicates by means of an inclined plane with some large wicker baskets below. Men and boys arrive staggering under huge and bundles of papers, which a couple of stout porters posted on either side of the trap seize hold of and empty down the aperture. As the time for closing the trap draws nigh and the pressure increases, bags and all are precipitated down the inclined plane. Hundreds of single papers, too, flying over the heads of the crowd, disappear through the opening with a precision which proves them to have been thrown by experienced marksmen. At length the hour of six commences to elapse—two—three—four—five—by the rear guard to reach the front; three, four—volley after volley of papers discharged, for the most part with unerring aim; six, five, four, three, two, and the trap is closed.

Meanwhile the sorters are hard at work, and the papers, being packed in bags marked with their place of destination and duly sealed, are transferred to post offices and early on conveyance to the various railway stations. Our business is only with those which are to cross the Channel to-night by the *Maid of Kent*, now getting up its steam alongside the Admiralty pier at Dover. About a quarter to eight van No. 1, bringing some thirty bags, arrives at the Cannon street station, where a couple of mail tenders are in readiness to receive the letters and newspapers for the Continent. At twenty minutes past eight van No. 2, attended by a post office guard in scarlet and gold, makes its appearance; and some few minutes later, while station master and guards are anxiously consulting their watches, the last van gallops up, bringing something like eighty additional bags, which are hastily flung in the mail tenders, the guard in scarlet and gold jumps in after them, the station master waves his lamp, and the train rushes down the line to Dover.

The same changes to the other side of the Channel to the courtyard of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. It is early morning, and drawn up among the files of cars are several vans belonging to the Paris-Post Office. The arrival of the mail train is signalled, and soon afterwards, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, it halts alongside the platform. The letter and newspaper bags are in due course transferred to the vans, which are driven off to the Hôtel des Postes in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, where the letters are forthwith sorted and delivered, though not so the newspapers. Of the latter a single copy of each—save the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* (the former because it is feared the latter for reasons which are not so obvious)—is selected, and, after the wrappers have been carefully removed, sent by a trusty messenger to the Ministry of the Interior, the ornamental entrance gates of which almost face the palace of the Elysées. Here, in some little private cabinet attached to the Fourth Bureau, devoted to the examination of foreign newspapers, a gentleman born, it is said, in France, of English parents, is in waiting to ferret out every line in the English newspapers which he thinks will be displeasing to the Imperial Government. When his eye lights upon a doubtful paragraph he picks it with a little blue pencil, and on the completion of his labours submits the result to the Minister's chief secretary, who is thoroughly conversant, not only with the English language, but with the politics and standing of the chief English newspapers. After he has examined the marked paragraphs his fiat goes forth, and, in accordance with it, the papers are either at once delivered to their addresses or else they are "seized." In other words consigned to the vaults beneath the ministerial hotel.

Recently established English journals, only one or two copies of which happen to be forwarded to France, usually elude the vigilance of the post-office authorities for the first few weeks, but sooner or later they are brought beneath the notice of the Ministerial Fourth Bureau. We have lately heard of an English satirical journal of which only a couple of copies of its earlier numbers sent to two of its contributors crossed the Channel. If these copies were delivered at all, it was invariably found that one or the other was ticked with one or more faint blue pencil marks. The first week this occurred the contributor whose copy was so marked alluded to the circumstance in the following number of the publication, and expressed himself somewhat contemptuously of this system of surveillance. What was his surprise to receive his number not with a blue tick against his printed exposure of the *modus operandi* of the Ministerial Fourth Bureau, but against the paragraph immediately beneath it, reviving an old French joke on the Legion of Honour, which maintained that the order was given in France to every male child at its birth and taken after he has grown up, in the event of his doing anything to distinguish himself, the examiner pounced upon this harmless joke and marked it with his blue pencil; but the Minister's secretary, who had no doubt heard what we all know now, that the Marquis de Maubuisson and M. d'Argout, a late respected governor of the Bank of France, had both trailed the cross of the Legion of Honour at their horse's tails, thought the famous red ribbon could stand a less offensive stroke of satire, and consequently the journal escaped seizure.

When a foreign newspaper is confiscated by French Government it is useless to apply for the reasons for seizure. Written communications meet with no response, and personal communications, though received with courtesy, yield no satisfactory result. We know, however, an occasion when the authorities made an exception in favour of an English newspaper circulating largely in France, which on one particular occasion had been pounced upon. The representative of the journal in question, having presented himself at the Ministry, in accordance with an invitation he had received, was shown into a handsome waiting-room, the furniture of which, together with the paintings on the walls, was of the period of the first Empire. After a brief delay he was conducted up stairs and along passages past numerous little bureaux lined from floor to ceiling with the well-known green official paste-board boxes, through the open doors of which bureaux most of the occupants might be seen leisurely smoking their morning cigar or cigarette. At length he reached the mysterious Fourth Bureau, where the secretary, to whom he was introduced, proceeded to impress upon him the

importance of the concession he was then making, "for," said he, "it invariably does me to give the slightest information. It is one thing you know," added he with singular candour, "to order a paper to be seized, but it is quite another to be in a position to adduce satisfactory reasons for the step." He then proceeded to point out the objectionable paragraph, consisting only of a couple of lines scored at the side with the ominous blue pencil mark. As the number of papers seized was considerable, the projectors were anxious to recover them, or at any rate to ascertain the names and addresses of the persons to whom they had been sent, that new copies with the offensive paragraph omitted might be forwarded to them, and a negotiation forthwith ensued as to the terms on which the confiscated papers would be given up. The projectors' representative suggested that the two objectionable lines should be cut out, and the secretary was remounted with all delicacy of French politeness, a cartoon representing the French Emperor as a cliffhanger had been allowed to circulate after the objectionable cartoon had been torn out. This suggestion was, however, instantly overruled; and the representative then proposed that the two lines to which exception was taken should be effectually obliterated by being blackened over. "You surely are not serious in making that suggestion," replied the secretary. "It cannot be obliterated for one moment! Why, it is the Russian plan!" Eventually it was decided to give the papers up on a pledge that a "cancel leaf" should be printed before they were sent back to France.

At a stated hour the papers were to have been ready, but when application was made for them they were still repassing among the hands of other foreign journals in the cellar of the ministerial hotel, and thither the applicant was invited to proceed to assist in the search. Descending a narrow flight of stone steps he found himself in the regions of the French Minister's cuisine, among his excellency's kitchens, store-rooms, coal, wood, and wine cellars. Scores of copper steam-pans lined the walls of the former, dozens of corks and saucers were hurrying to and fro; the soup for the Minister's dinner was simmering in the "marmites," and with the utterance which his excellency's head cook was just then busy with, gave forth an agreeable and appetizing odour. Entering a large vaulted underground chamber the visitor saw around him by the dim light of two or three small lanterns with which the garçons of the hotel had provided themselves a little mountain of newspapers—helps upon heaps of the *Daily News*, *Fall Mail Gazette*, *Saturday Review*, *Morning Star*, *Gazette de Cologne*, *Boile Belge*, *Le Franciscain*, &c. Owing to the imperfect light, the numbers of the particular journal for which search was being made were only discovered with great difficulty among the paper piles that rose up on either hand. At length the search was concluded and a cab filled with the spoil. "Au revoir," said the affable secretary to its custodian as the vehicle drove away; "had you been only a few days later the whole would have been made into pasteboard or pecking paper."

DR. CUMMING'S LAST.

(Fall Mail Gazette.)

The great and celebrated river Euphrates, according to the most recent authorities, such as General Chesney and Captain Belzoni, of the late Indian Navy, is in a very unsatisfactory condition. Whole reaches in its central and lower courses are choked with marshes; the river bed is so narrowed and much difficulty, and the country traversed by it is now a mere succession of dreary hopeless swamps. Under these circumstances it is a matter of great relief to learn on the highest authority that this river is now being dried up. We have generally been wont to look upon Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman of the Euphrates Valley Railway Company, and a very dry man, as the human instrument destined under Providence to effect this desirable desiccation; and that by means of embankments, culverts, tile-drainage, pumps, sand and gravel, and other ways and means belonging to the secular art of engineering science, to lay a solid basis of guarantee to the river, and to the Ottoman Government. But Mr. W. P. Andrew has not even got to Jabber Castle as yet, the terminus of his first section; he has not even begun his permanent way; wherefore the deferred hope of many shareholders is making their hearts sick. Now, however, it seems that the preliminary operations are all being done for them. The celebrated Dr. Cumming has publicly stated that the river is being dried up, and he has given the reasons for holding that opinion. The reasons and the opinion must be worth hearing, and they must impress many minds, else how would they get into the public prints at all, or be deemed worthy of notice by the writers of newspapers? Now this is the nature of them. The drying up of the Euphrates is that which is said in the newspapers to be the death of the sick man. Palestine is a home, and it is also a key, the key to all Asia; but that is not the point in the discourse. The question is, who is to have Palestine? The Sultan is allowed to keep it just now, as an old "female" is allowed to stay in a house to let, in order to light the fires—and here we have to pause and admire the word female used instead of woman. Dr. Cumming observes more death than births at Constantinople, an observation we should consider out of the power of any man who was not a midwife and sexton at once in that unsatistical city. He observes that the old Turks are leaving Europe for Asia—to which he alludes as a qualification, that young Turkey is leaving Asia for Europe—nay, for Hamammoth itself. He observes that the Turks are abandoning their old customs, for he saw them twice last year in "salons" of our embassy, moving unconcerned among the ladies, even in dress who frequent those objectionable resorts. The Prince of Wales spoke to the Sultan about protecting Christians, and the Sultan spoke up to the Prince in reply. These, then, said the Doctor, are proofs that the great river Euphrates is being dried up. We wish the congregation joy of proofs. These, then, my friends, it is meet for us to take as a notable opinion of that logical cynic

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HOW COINS ARE MADE AT THE JAPANESE SILVER MINT.

An English writer says:—"If we could gain admission to the silvermint at Yeddo we should see the following process continually going on. A lump of silver of the necessary fineness, obtained either from the Government mines or by melting down Mexican dollars, is placed in an iron ladle and reduced to a molten state by means of a charcoal fire and a pair of blacksmith's bellows. It is then poured into a mould, from which it is taken out in the shape of thin, rectangular bars, which are immediately thrown into a tub of cold water. On being taken out, they are sent to the ground shears off with a pair of large fixed shears all jagged pieces adhering to the angles. They are now handed to another man, who weighs them one by one, and a piece is cut off, if necessary to reduce the bar to its proper weight. The next process is that of dividing the bar by a fixed pair of shears into eight equal portions of the size of ichibus; this is done by a workman cutting it as accurately as his practice will enable him, and the work is tested by weighing, light pieces being rejected, and the heavy ones reduced to their proper weight by the shears. The pieces are now heated white hot in a charcoal fire, plunged into water, boiled, and washed in a kind of brine, from which they come out with a moderately bright surface. They are next very slightly milled on the two sides, and more deeply on the edges, by means of a small hammer. They are now ready for stamping. A man places one of the pieces on a stationary dye, and lays on the top the other dye; a second man, armed with a large hammer, gives one blow on the upper dye, and the coin is struck. The blows are dealt in rapid succession, and the whole scene reminds one of a blacksmith's shop. Boys now punch small stars on the edges by means of chisels and hammers. The coins are weighed one by one, and the last lot is sent to the mint. The Imperial stamp is added by means of another stamped chisel and mallet, and the coins are complete. They are rolled up in paper packets of one hundred, each packet is weighed and marked with a seal, which serves as a guarantee of its contents, and gives it currency as 100 ichibus. While every operation is performed in this primitive manner perfect order prevails in the establishment; every man knows his portion of the work in silence, and with the regularity of clockwork, and many evince considerable skill. There are about three hundred hands employed in the building. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes, and put on others belonging to the mint. At the end of the day's work a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of three hundred men springing from the ground on which they had been seated, throwing off their clothes, and rushing, a naked throng, to one end of a yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal in order to prove that they have no silver on them. Their back hair is pulled down and examined, they wash their hands and hold them up to view, they drink water, and then halloo, and, lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on their way; after which they are allowed to put on their own clothes and depart. Mr. Sydney Loebeck, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, from whose report of this year these statements are taken, believes that the Mint has only been twice entered by foreigners, and states that the apparent absence of restrictions with regard to touching and handling the coins points to the probability that it is not so open to the public; but he remarks that, even if it were, the manners and customs of the country are not such as would preclude a mixed assemblage of visitors from going over it and remaining to the end.

THE "HERCULES."

The *Telegraph* declares that when the *Hercules* is floated out from her dock the strongest and most formidable vessel in the world flies the standard of England. What the artistiller will answer to such a tremendous challenge as the *Zeus's* one cannot tell; perhaps a 1,000-pound shot from a 25-ton gun would "ruck" her to pieces; but the difference which exists between a ship's side and a stationary target renders her for the present the *Queen of the Sea*. Unless her enemies could somehow swarm on board her, she would steam through the line of battle of any ordinary ironclad, taking their missiles like taps of a lady's fan, and with every thunder of her great guns returning wholesale death to such as she did not crush through with her terrific ram. She is a fleet in herself, and for the time at least she redresses the old naval balance, making us once more the chief naval Power—that is to say, if she can take the sea, for there are all sorts of new problems about these metal behemoths, and *Nash's Ark* could not have been a more difficult craft to navigate than some have proved. One surprise lies with mingled pride and humility in her mind, emanation of brute weight and thickness there is no resting-place. Science stands apart, contemplating this crude and rude idea of "iron upon iron"—while the more warlike ships are made into "safety" vessels, the less chance there is for seamanship. Note, too, that this monstrous vessel can only steam for three days, and thus huge as she is, she may be out of the water when she is wanted, and for her death a fair wind she will then be about as useful as a fish in a dock. Nor do we know yet how such a colossal superstructure of iron and steel will hold together in a seaway; every roll will be like the wallow of a mountain in an earthquake—when cliffs and crags are shaken off, how will ribs and knee-pieces support such a trial? However, the worst of this unfortunate war fever is that we must be prepared; it is of no use to sit still and squabble about turret and broadside, for "bullet something" or other, even if the *Hercules* never fires a gun in anger, she will, perhaps, have done us no less a service; for until some mightier man-of-war shall outnumber the complaining waves, there can be no broadside fleet extant, and no more fighting craft of any kind, that could come within hail of the *Hercules* as an enemy and take the news home again.

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Miscellaneous notices and advertisements, including 'CHINESE', 'PHOTOGRAPHY', and 'F. S. CLE'.



7

**Miscellaneous.**

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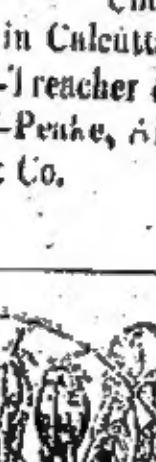
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**RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER**, CRACKLES,  
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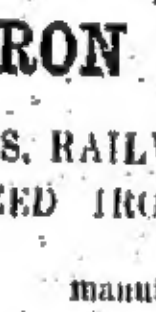
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and AGENTS for LEA & PERHINS  
of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE  
manufacturers of every description of the  
finest quality.

**YEE! DYE!! DYE!!!**

**ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.**

Any bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye  
yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for  
**ROSON'S SIMPLE DYES,**

Magenta	Orange	Black
Carthagen	Crimson	Purple
Saule	Brown	Blue
Ulcen	Canary	Pink
Ulcen	Coriso	

Price Sixpence per bottle.

Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing  
of Woollen or Silk materials, also  
Fibres, Grasses, Sawdust, Ivo, Jans,  
Willow Charings, Paper, for tinting Photo-  
graphs for Illuminating. May be had of  
all the United Kingdom and Colonies,  
de of Patent-Druggists Vendors.

1f

**ROSON & Co.'s EXTRA STOUT.**

For the purpose of informing Merchants and  
Shippers for the India Market, that we  
are enabled to supply them with the  
finest quality of Bottled Stout, with which they may  
be supplied on the best terms.

**PARKS, MOLINE & Co.,**  
Sole Consignees,  
LONDON.

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## Shipping in Harbour.

## HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>							
1867-68.							
Azof	W Johnson	Brit. str.	476	March 25	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Benares	W McCulloch	Brit. sh.	1401	March 27	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	
Formosa	W Hockin	Brit. str.	700	March 27	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Fung Shuey	W Watson	Amer. str.	740	Feb. 4	A. Heard & Co		
Ganges	W Cates	Brit. str.	1200	March 23	P. & O. S. N. Co	Suez, Galle, &c.	
Hoogly	W De Bovis	Feb. str.	1667	March 24	Messageries Imperiales		
Kan Ka Kee	W Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	March 24	A. Heard & Co		
Malta	W	Brit. str.	960	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Scotia	E Hamlin	Brit. str.	1260	March 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore & B'bay	
Shaftesbury	W Lotken	Russ. str.	524	March 25	Landstein & Co	Swatow, &c.	
Yesso	W Ashton	Brit. str.	580	March 25	Douglas LaPraik & Co		
<b>SAILING VESSELS.</b>							
Abbott Lawrence	E Bramhall	Amer. sh.	1516	March 12	Messageries Imperiales	Manila	
Adeline	E Darko	Brit. sh.	280	March 17	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Anne	E Patrie	Brit. sh.	304	March 24	John S. McDonald		
Annetta	W Hill	Brit. sh.	386	March 21	Aug. Heard & Co		
Ariel	E Keay	Brit. sh.	963	March 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Belvidere	W Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Cary & Jane	W Jansen	Hamb. bk.	412	March 7	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	Callao	Early
Charmian	W Sanders	Brit. bk.	668	March 17	Birley & Co	Manila	
Condor	W Schmidt	Prus. bk.	244	March 26	Siemens & Co		
Contest	W Reynard	Siam. bk.	330	March 5	Chinese	San Francisco	Early
Cowper	W Sparrow	Amer. sh.	1079	March 16	Captain		
Dagmar	W Bhumstrom	Russ. sh.	800	Feb. 29	Order	Saigon	
Dayspring	E Middleton	Brit. bk.	393	March 19	A. Hogg	Saigon	
Eliza	W Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 1	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco	Early
Glenlee	W Burditt	Russ. sh.	635	January 9	Landstein & Co	S'pore & B'bay	Early
Gloria	W Puister	Dut. sch.	177	March 24	Bruan & Co		
Golden Fleeco	W Gail	Brit. sh.	356	March 10	Gilman & Co	Saigon	
Golden Spur	W Holland	Brit. sh.	657	March 10	Gilman & Co		
Jeanne Alice	W Moutier	Frch. sh.	1209	March 11	Order	Portland	
John L. Dimmock	W Wenchell	Brit. str.	1047	March 26	Captain		
John Norman	E Gardiner	Brit. sh.	513	March 18	A. Heard & Co		
Josephine Amedie	W Lugarde	Feb. sch.	120	March 16	Derode Froes		
Liguria	W Fassa	Ital. sh.	843	Dec. 1	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Maria Theres	W Bonneson	Feb. bk.	602	Dec. 12	Carlowitz & Co	Surinam	Early
Maria Louisa	W Arresia	Span. bk.	360	March 11	A. Heard & Co	Manila	
Minerva	W Carrera	Span. bk.	250	March 1	Remedios & Co		
Navarino	W Wetlog	Brit. bk.	406	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Nevelie	K Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb. 10	Turner & Co		
Onward	W White	Brit. sh.	606	Feb. 8	Rozario & Co	Sydney and Melbourne	
Race Horse	W Kruse	Siam. sh.	387	March 1	Chinese		
Resolute	W Luzere	Siam. sh.	866	January 1	Chinese		
Santa Anna	W Gavito	Span. bk.	402	March 26	Remedios & Co		
Seaman's Bride	W Roth	Siam. bk.	314	March 17	Chinese		
Spiritfire	W Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Burd & Co		
Sultan	W Howard	Brit. bk.	390	Feb. 8	Order		
Sumatra	E Kinsman	Amer. sh.	1073	July 29	A. Heard & Co		
Thetis	K Oeltermann	Olden. bk.	240	March 4	Landstein & Co	Nagasaki	Immediate
Vesta	W Tetens	Hamb. bk.	240	March 11	Siemens & Co	Pelew Islands	
Willy	W Rohkar	Brem. sch.	270	March 23	Chinese		

## WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Canton	Gott	Prus. bk.	224	March 17	Siemens & Co	Chefoo	
Caroline	Paulsen	Prus. sch.	240	October 3	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	Saigon	Immediate
Catharina	Drecher	Dan. bk.	321	Sept. 23	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	London	
Chiu-ze	Shewen	Brit. sh.	650	Feb. 21	Deacon & Co	Ningpo	Early
Johanna Mathilde	Laise	Hamb. bk.	414	March 27	Siemens & Co	New York	
Mathilde	Jacobson	Prus. bk.	300	March 16	Olyphant & Co		
Merchantman	Mourellyan	Brit. sh.	1018	March 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Mirage	Ruan	Brit. sh.	718	March 22	Q. Acheong		
Orissa	Hall	Brit. str.	1606	March 24	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Vision	Cummins	Brit. bk.	169	March 28	Bozman & Co		

## SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on March 18.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Adolins	Dennett	Brit. sh.	730	March 17	Cardiff	Order	Russell & Co
Alicia Anne	Kirby	Brit. bk.	300	January 9	Rio de Janeiro	Wm. Pistan & Co	
Andrew	Krabb	Dut. sh.	632	Feb. 13	Cardiff	Order	
Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Amer. sh.	1263	Feb. 27	Newport	W. R. Adamson & Co	
Aurora Australis	Gold	Brit. bk.	608	March 4	London	E. Schellhas & Co	
F. Reek	Denker	Brom. bk.	649	Feb. 16	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Gen. Havelock	Cayse	Brit. bk.	251	March 4	Cardiff	Order	
Hope	Henderson	Brit. bk.	453	March 16	Shields	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	
Isabella Ridley	Watson	Brit. bk.	616	March 5	Cardiff	Fraser & Co	
Layard	Watson	Brit. bk.	175	March 15	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Leander	Petherick	Brit. sh.	882	March 12	London	Shaw, Brothers & Co	
Magellan	Crobbio	Brit. sh.	613	Feb. 24	Liverpool	Fraser & Co	
M. W. Suss	Arentzen	Dan. bk.	324	March 14	Sydney	Russell & Co	
Noptune	Schfield	Brit. sh.	928	March 7	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Tolpe, Nolting & Co	
Palas	Walf	Hamb. bk.	470	March 8	Hamburg	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Princess of Wales	Shepherd	Brit. sh.	696	Feb. 21	Newport	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Tavistock	Tate	Brit. sh.	632	January 2	Shields	Russell & Co	
Tienhai	Jarman	Brit. bk.	254	March 3	Newcastle, N.S.W.	W. R. Adamson & Co	
White Adair	Moore	Brit. sh.	915	March 11	London		

## VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
<b>CHINA &amp; JAPAN PORTS.</b>				
NINGPO	J. Mathilde*	Hm. bk.	Siemens & Co	P'diate
CHIEFOO	Canton*	Pr. bk.	Siemens & Co	
NAGASAKI	Thetis	Old. bk.	Landstein & Co	
<b>OTHER PORTS.</b>				
LONDON	Chiu-ze*	Br. sh.	Deacon & Co	P'diate
NEW YORK	Mathilde*	Pr. bk.	Olyphant & Co	
SAN FRANCISCO	Liguria	Ita. sh.	Reynvaan Bros. & Co	
Do.	Cowper	Amer. sh.	Captain	
Do.	Eliza	Br. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	Hoogly	Br. sh.	Rozario & Co	Early
SUEZ, &c.—Feb. Mail	Hoogly	Fr. str.	Messageries Imperiales	
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	Glenlee	Ru. str.	Landstein & Co	Early
Do.	Do.	Ru. str.	Landstein & Co	
CALLAO	Do.	Hm. bk.	Bourjau Hubner & Co	
SAIGON	Dagmar	Ru. sh.	Order	
Do.	Dayspring	Br. bk.	A. Hogg	
Do.	Golden Spur	Br. sh.	Gilman & Co	
MANILA	Maria Louisa	Sp. bk.	Aug. Heard & Co	
Do.	Minerva	Sp. bk.	Remedios & Co	
Do.	A. Lawrence	Am. sh.	Order	
Do.	Charmian	Br. bk.	Birley & Co	
SURINAM	M. Theres	Fr. bk.	Carlowitz & Co	
PELEW ISLANDS	Vesta	Hm. bk.	Siemens & Co	
PORTLAND	Jeanne Alice	Fr. sh.	Order	

\* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.
Ashuelot	U. States	sloop	10	.....	Hatfield, Commander
Bouncer	British	gun-boat	3	60 R. M. Lloyd, Lieut.	
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	.....	O. Crowdy, Lieut.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	.....	Attached to Melville
Forester	British	gun-boat	3	60 In Ordinary	
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3	60 In ordinary	
Janus	British	gun-boat	3	40 Keppel, Lieut.	
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	.....	R. Bernard, D.M.I.G. &c.
Patino	Spanish	steamer	—	.....	Patino
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	.....	Commodore Oliver Jones
Rifleman	British	surveying ship	—	.....	J. W. Reed
Sa de Baudouin	H. F. M.	steamer	13	.....	Rodrigues [at A'deen dock]
Watchful	British	gun-boat	3	40 Harbor Tender to Comm.	
Zebra	British	steam-sloop	7	.....	E. J. Pollard, Commander
<b>MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.</b>					
Cheng-tsing	Chinese	gun-boat	3	.....	Bessard
Fee-long	Chinese	gun-boat	5	.....	Edwards
Hai-ching	Chinese	Customs' cruiser	4	.....	Folsom

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

## STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Owners or Agents.
Fane, (110 h. power)	British	Stephenson	117	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	British	Carroll	380	H. C. and M. Steam-boat C. pany
Kim Shan	British	Haskell	456	Do.
Kiu Kiang	British	Benning	617	Do.
Little Orphan	British	Laid up	69	Acheong
Poyang	British	Bunting	46	Union Dock Company Tug.
Prince Albert	British	Laid up	379	H. C. and M. Steam-boat C. pany
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	British	Godall	101	Q. Acheong
Spark	Amer.	Wilcox	140	Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	Brit.	Graves	280	Thomas Hunt & Co

\* Repairing at Hongkong.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Mahmoodie	Fulchau	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Water Witch	"	B. sh.	437	Lewis	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Lady Hayes	"	B. bk.	384	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon Sons & Co
Pathfinder	{ Te-kau, {	B. sh.	262		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ternate	{ Formosa }	B. bk.			Dent & Co

## Chinese Advertisements.

## 白告梳燕

司公險保煙布勝味  
成發倫華常館保司在  
榮新銀等加銀其本港辦  
年等支波加其之辦辦  
八月交特利項火出亞  
月廿六此吉項火出亞  
日此打可在船  
明望在船  
買中照保布公

## 啟館本

德者今未士帥列地  
英八月十五號已  
自是日所有各支  
數目均歸未士先  
管理故特字通知  
英八月十五號  
未士先地謹啟

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